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WHOLE NUMBER 16,832.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALL IS WELL ON FRENCH HORIZON

Dignified Attitude of the
French Press Regard-
ing Moves of Kaiser.

KING EDWARD GETS HEARTY RECEPTION

People of South Make Remark-
able Demonstration for Lou-
bet and His Government.
Strikers of Limoges Back
at Work Again—Del-
casse the Cabinet.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
PARIS, April 29.—Germany has its jingo as well as France, and if you wish to see exactly how ridiculous our own nationalists are, all you have to do is to study the nationalist in Germany. The German jingo, though, are not merely ridiculous. They are also odious.
If you do not believe this, all that you need to convince yourself of the truth of the statement is to consider the fact that they have seized upon the recent little display of their Emperor at Tanager and attempted to use it as a quarrel between Germany and France. The French press at least remained cool and correct in the presence of the Emperor's act, and certain French papers even went so far as to reproach M. Delcasse, with having brought the disagreeable affair upon his country by an imprudent policy whose chief feature was to ignore the existence of Germany.

And yet, while practically the entire press of France was expressing itself on the side of the Emperor, so to speak, and doing everything possible to maintain peace and establish the truth, the German papers were fairly trying to outdo each other in throwing oil on the flames. In all probability right here may be found one of the chief influences that led M. Delcasse to his sudden determination to relinquish his office.

France Needed M. Delcasse.
You know what a scramble there was on the part of every one to urge the Ministry of Foreign Affairs not to forsake his office. In fact, the Minister himself, who had resigned, was called back to his office, and the whole matter, instead of being straightened out, would have become still more complicated. For nothing could have been better than for the Minister to have been called back to his office, and the check inflicted upon our international policies by the German Kaiser.

At the present writing, the Ministry and the German Embassy here, at least, seem to have buried the hatchet, for M. Rouvier, who had been called back to his office, is now in the Ministry, and there is every reason to believe, moreover, that M. Rouvier will have just as much success with the Germans as he had with the rustic distillers—those "bouilleurs de cru"—whom you will remember he has put so swiftly and surely back into line in spite of all claims for fiscal indulgence.
But this has been a week of peace making in more quarters than one. The strikers of Limoges, for example, are back to work happy. The Minister of Marine, who had been called back to his office, is now in the Ministry, and there is every reason to believe, moreover, that M. Rouvier will have just as much success with the Germans as he had with the rustic distillers—those "bouilleurs de cru"—whom you will remember he has put so swiftly and surely back into line in spite of all claims for fiscal indulgence.

Loubet Gets Demonstration.

And there was the inauguration of the Gambetta monument at Bordeaux, which was the occasion for really remarkable ovations for M. Loubet in particular and his government in general, by the people of the south. In this same connection is another striking sign of the times—the extraordinary change that is manifesting itself in the ranks of our dock laborers and organized stevedores. For, in a speech addressed to the Minister of Marine by a representative of the dockers' union, the spokesman went so far as to mention the "duties of labor!" And "duties" is a word that many believed had disappeared these many years from the vocabulary of organized labor in France.

To complete this very radiant picture of the week, I should mention especially the voyage of the King and Queen to Algeria. As you know, the visiting foreign guests of the Emperor were not only delighted with every feature of their journey there. The cordial reception that awaited them in Paris was foreseen by every one.

The Chamber of Deputies has closed shop and parted for the holidays, after having adopted Article IV. of the law on the separation of church and state. This is the article that provides for the dis-

posal of the material wealth of the church, and, therefore, the essential article, it may be said, of the entire law, since it deals with the one subject which seems to interest both the Catholics and their adversaries. Article IV., as you perhaps know, provides that the property of the church be turned over to duly constituted lay societies. Neither the bishops nor the Pope nor the right were in favor of such societies.

A Lesson in Church Law.
So at the last moment, while the article was hanging fire in the committee room, enemies of the measure asked if it could be conceded that the lay societies, which would finally take over the church property, would be amenable to church authorities. To their great surprise they heard this profound but simple truth—Catholic property would be turned over to Catholic societies. Societies that were not in accord with the Pope could not be Catholic societies. That was their answer. That was why the right helped the left to pass Article IV.

This much to be desired result, be it understood, was not agreeable to every individual member of the left. That the result was achieved at all is chiefly due to the Socialists, who from start to finish in this debate have shown themselves to be reserved and sincere. The Radicals, on the other hand—that is, the Radicals of the "Clemenceau" variety—and the "separation" on the present basis is all in favor of the church. Hence there is once again a little rift prevailing between the Socialists of radical persuasion and the Socialists pure and simple.

J. CORNELI.
**STATUE OF LAFAYETTE
SOON TO BE UNVEILED**
(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
PARIS, April 29.—The equestrian statue of Lafayette, presented by Americans to France, will be unveiled shortly in the Square du Louvre, replacing the plaster cast temporarily erected on the site selected.

The monument would have been set up last summer had not Mr. Barthelemy, the sculptor, requested the authorities to postpone the ceremony, so that he could modify the position of Lafayette's sword. The sculptor has taken advantage of the delay to make other changes and the statue is considerably different now from the one originally presented.

MAKE INNOVATION IN FRENCH RAILROADING

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
PARIS, April 29.—A curious innovation is to be made in the Northern Railroad of France. Though the French rule of the road is to keep to the right, railroad methods here have been adopted from England, trains run to the left, and hitherto the engine driver has stood at the left. But as all signals are to the left, the defects of this system are obvious. So henceforth the engine driver will stand on the right, and the fireman on the left. The engine driver will thus have to do with his left hand, what he did with the right, and vice versa.

DUKE OF ROXBURGH OPENS GOLF LINKS

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
LONDON, April 29.—The Duke of Roxburgh formally opened the extended golf links at Dunbar on Thursday.
Among those who accompanied the Duke were the Duchess and the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady Evelyn Innes-Ker, Lord Alastair Innes-Ker and Lord Robert Innes-Ker.

GINGERBREAD FAIR IN PARIS EASTSIDE

Police Swoop Down on Great
Gang of Pickpockets—The
Social Lesson.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
PARIS, April 29.—Winter brought cold, threatening and such disappointing weather that the holiday crowds at the race courses, "Buffalo Bill" and other amusements, fairly silvered through the programmes. Paris, however, was comparatively fortunate, snow having been reported in east, south and west France. As soon as the holidays were over the weather improved, becoming quite warm and sunny by the end of the week. The absence of President Loubet at Bordeaux and the coming visit of the British and Spanish sovereigns have made the week one of great expectations.
The chief feature of the week, though, has been the annual "Gingerbread Fair," held on the east side of the city. The Police have maintained a close show of order, but some fifty pickpockets and other offenders were arrested on the first night. The three days' visit of the London sewer men added picturesqueness to the crowds of foreigners visiting Paris at present.

And this week has commenced the real social season of Paris. But that whirl of social movement characteristic of the height of the season will not be felt until half way through May, owing to the growing custom of leaving Paris on Easter.

AMERICANS BACK AFTER HOLIDAYS

British Capital, Melancholy Over
Easter, Repopulated and
Lively Again.

MAXINE ELLIOTT THERE
Many of Her Countrymen At-
tended Opening Night at Lyric.
Some Personal Gossip.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
LONDON, April 29.—Deserted by Americans, as well as by all residents, fashionable or otherwise, who could get away, London was a melancholy place over Easter, but beginning on Tuesday it has been repopulated, so that during the last few days the West End and the fashionable hotels have presented a lively appearance.

There were many of her countrymen at Miss Maxine Elliott's opening night at the Lyric, and yesterday and to-day the big hotels have been filled with them. Mrs. Adair's choice of a place at Windsor didn't fall upon Burleigh, Sir William Carrington's house, after all. She has decided to take Ridgeway, Enfield Green.

Princess Hatzfeldt, who has been visiting Lady Bache Cunard at Market Harborough, arrived on Wednesday at Clarendon, where her brother, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, is stopping.
Lady Cunard returned to London yesterday.
Mrs. Potter Palmer and her niece, Princess Cantacuzene, came over from Paris early in the week to take possession of Mrs. Palmer's house in Grosvenor Street. They first bought the foreign rights for the popcorn-machinery, then arranged to control the export of shelled corn from the United States for ten years. When they got to England they found the usual obstacles which have prevented many Americans undertaking enterprises over here, but with characteristic energy they cut through them.

"Malyspop" was launched upon the English public last Monday, and thereby hangs a tale.
Easter Monday, of course, was bank holiday, and thousands of persons celebrated it by going to Hampstead Heath. From the factory a big van load of penny packages of popcorn was sent out there, in charge of Dave Finckel, a well known popcorn artist and baker, especially imported from Coney Island, and during the afternoon which have prevented many Americans undertaking enterprises over here, but with characteristic energy they cut through them.

Wynne to Testify.
Mr. Robert J. Wynne, the United States Consul General in London, will sail for New York on the St. Paul May 6th, having been summoned to testify in the noted postal fraud cases.

Mr. Wynne will be accompanied by Mrs. Wynne, and expects to remain only a short time in the United States. They have not yet decided upon a London residence, but on their return to their family will probably take an apartment in Queen Anne's Mansions.

General Edward C. O'Brien, former president of the New York Dock Board and the new United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, has returned to the Carlton Hotel after passing a few days in Paris. He will sail for his post next Friday.

Mr. Theodore Kearney, who arrived a few days ago at Clarendon, brought with him his forty horse power Limousine Mercedes automobile all the way from California. He will leave for Paris, going thence on a tour through Eastern France, Switzerland and Germany.

Mrs. Francis Francis has returned from a short visit to her mother, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, in Paris.
Mr. George D. Stocker and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Childs, who went to Paris for Easter, have returned to London by rail. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams, Mrs. G. B. Williams and Mr. M. Williams, of Boston, have arrived at the Savoy after an extended tour through France, Italy and Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Oechhaussen and Dr. J. Bauer, of New York, who have been automobileing through England, have left for Paris.

Personal Gossip.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, the United States Consul at Glasgow, and Mrs. Taylor have been passing several days in London. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brooks and Miss Brooks, of New York, who arrived last week, expect to remain in London about ten days longer. Readlestone, of New York, Mr. Alfred N. Readlestone, of New York, has arrived from a tour through Italy and France.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan Dunnaresy, of Boston, have arrived from Florence. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Reynolds and Mr. A. W. Brand, of New York, who have been passing about six weeks in France, have arrived from Paris.

Mr. A. G. Dale, Miss A. H. Dale and Mr. C. B. Dale, of New York, have arrived on a long tour on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Reynolds and Mr. A. W. Brand, of New York, who have been passing about six weeks in France, have arrived from Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Leach and Mr. J. E. Aldred, of New York, have arrived from Brussels.

ENGLAND EATING "MAIZYPOP" NOW

American Invasion Takes New
Form and Proves to be In-
stantly Popular.

CROWDS FOUGHT FOR A BITE
Professional Coney Island Bark-
er Imported to Get Wares
Before Public.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
LONDON, April 29.—Once more is the British capital feeling the effects of the "American invasion," which in this case comes quite unexpectedly and, unlike many other innovations from the same source, is apparently destined to swift popularity.

The launching of the enterprise, it is asserted, has broken the record in such cases, for it took just one week to form a company, register a trade-mark and lease a building, and within the second week the finished product was being turned out under its name, "Malyspop." This truly American creation will hardly be recognized by those who frequent Coney Island and other resorts of the kind, and consume large quantities of pink and white cakes of the kind called paper. There it is simply popcorn. The name "malyspop" is a concession to English idiom, as what is called corn in American is only known as maize here.

Mr. G. W. Bonnell, of Boston, the man who invented the traveling wardrobe and made a fortune out of it, is the prime mover in the new industry here, and he and his associate, Mr. C. H. Randebeck, of New York, made a trip to Paris in America. They first bought the foreign rights for the popcorn-machinery, then arranged to control the export of shelled corn from the United States for ten years. When they got to England they found the usual obstacles which have prevented many Americans undertaking enterprises over here, but with characteristic energy they cut through them.

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Personal Gossip.

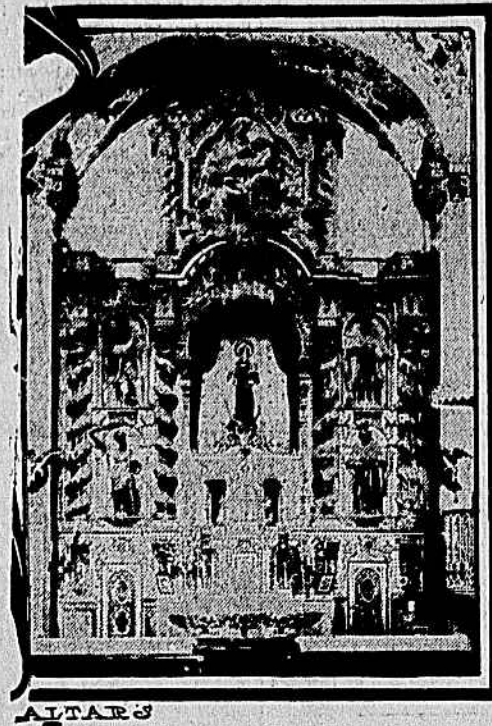
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AN ANCIENT ALTAR.



This picture shows an altar taken from a monastery near Seville, Spain. The altar is of the fifteenth century, and is of carved wood, richly gilded and has upon it numerous figures of saints and the Madonna. This one was sold to the agent of an art collector by the Monks of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.

GATHER HONEY IN HEART OF LONDON

Sister of Hero of Making Reaps
Rich Harvest From Re-
markable Hive.

WHERE DID BEES GET FOOD?

No Garden Is Attached to
House, But Honey Is Ex-
cellent in Quality.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
LONDON, April 29.—In the heart of London over half a hundredweight of honeycomb has just been gathered. The bees responsible for the rich harvest belong to Miss Baden-Powell, sister of the hero of Mafeking.

These wonderful bees are the subjects of an interesting experiment. They had been removed from an old residence in Piccadilly to Miss Baden-Powell's new house at Prince's Gate.
During their fifteen years in their old quarters the bees never failed to store up large quantities of honey, and were quite contented to live in the drawing room, where their specially constructed hive, invented by Miss Baden-Powell, stood on a table near the window. A passage in the house wall gave them free ingress to the drawing room at all times.

"The mystery is where they fed in order to make honey so excellent and in such large quantities," said Miss Baden-Powell, "for there was no garden attached to the house."
In their new home at Prince's Gate the bees come and go through a passage in the wall as before, and Miss Baden-Powell is watching anxiously for signs of discontent, which she hopes will not be shown. On the first night they were all in by sundown, but there was a great deal of puzzled and uneasy buzzing before they settled down to rest.

A new idea embodied in the hive invented by Miss Baden-Powell consists in having several glazed frames connected by cloth hinges like a screen. They are fastened at the end to the center of the hive and fold into a compact form, but may be unfolded by any one wishing to observe the bees at work without disturbing them.

PARIS PREPARES FOR VISIT OF KING OF SPAIN

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
PARIS, April 29.—Paris is now busily preparing for the arrival of the King of Spain, and his apartments are being got into order at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will be officially styled "Le Palais Royal" during His Majesty's stay. Paris will be a permanent gainer by the visit of the young King, as it has been decided that the decorations of the Avenue de l'Opera will be made permanent. Two immense columns, representing Commerce and Industry will be erected at the entrance to the avenue, while a small iron gallery, holding flowers, will be placed on each lamp post.

QUARREL CHECKS LEAGUE IN NORTH

The Swedish-Norwegian Dispute
Keeps Danes Away, Says
Bjornsterne Bjornson.

THREATENED BY RUSSIA

Three Scandinavian Countries
Have Common Enemy That
Should Unite Them.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
PARIS, April 29.—Scandinavian explorers and authors are taking a prominent part in the controversy on the relations of Sweden and Norway in the union of the two countries. The patriotic Norwegian view is stoutly upheld by Dr. Nansen, while Dr. Sven Hedin has become a protagonist for the case of Sweden.

The third of the Scandinavian peoples, the Danes, are represented by the author, Bjornsterne Bjornson, who has contributed to the London Times. He blames both Sweden and Norway, and declares that the quarreling of the two is hardly likely to encourage the Danes to join in an alliance or common understanding of the three nations, which number nine millions, against any encroachment upon their national independence. He says:

"The three peoples of the North are threatened by one only common danger—Russia's desire for expansion. This is ultimately to be understood everywhere, and thoroughly that even without any political tie the three peoples will be prepared to remain shoulder to shoulder. We do not need the union for that, but it might be useful to have a defensive alliance. In Sweden all do not seem to desire such an alliance, but we can wait. Russia has other things on her hands than the conquest of Scandinavia—which the late General Bobrikoff imagined he might one day witness. This state of things is already clearly perceived by the Norwegians, and, if we may judge by their papers, also by the Danes. The Swedes, too, are beginning to see it."

"They are a slower people than ourselves; they are less advanced than we are in what concerns political forms. Sweden still lacks the parliamentary spirit and the formation of distinct parties. It is precisely this difference of popular character of political institutions, of class feeling and customs—it is this difference, created by the different history of the two nations that separates Swedes and Norwegians more than any particular issue. It is an account of this difference that it is an absolutely hopeless task to attempt to mend the union. The union is a reft asunder. For whose benefit or for what purpose is it therefore necessary that the union should subsist, as in fact it separates two nations, who, outside the union, are the best friends in the world?"

ALL LAUGHING AT ROYAL ACADEMY

Has Rejected One of the
Finest Creations of
Modern Art.

CRITICS REVOLT; ARTISTS GROAN

Lifesize Figure in Wax by
Thomas Declared to be Near-
est Approach in Modern
Lines to Grand Classic
Style of Ancient
Greeks.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch and New York Herald.)
(Copyright, by the New York Herald Co.)
LONDON, April 29.—Year after year, when the time for the opening of the Royal Academy exhibition draws near, one hears of indignation among the artists at the rejection by the jury of works which are generally admitted to be of unusual merit.

But never, perhaps, has this indignation been more widely expressed in art circles than this year, when, undoubtedly, as the Herald art correspondent in London says, one of the finest and noblest creations of modern art was declared unworthy of figuring among the exhibits at Burlington House.

The directors of the new gallery, however, immediately took steps to secure this work, Mr. Harvard Thomas's life-size figure in wax of Lycurgus, for their own exhibition, and by doing so have redeemed their many sins.

This Lycurgus is, perhaps, the nearest approach to modern lines to the grand classic style of the ancient Greeks. It presents a perfect blending of science, art and craftsmanship. It has that beauty and perfection and vibrant life which send through the beholder that indefinable thrill which is produced by the great creations of art. It is impossible to conceive how this work could have been displaced even an Academy jury, but it is to be hoped that good may result from evil.

In Open Revolt.
Artistic Chieftain is in open revolt, and there are serious dissensions among the members of the Royal Academy, some of whom, and by no means the least prominent, have openly expressed their disgust with such unfair and injudicious proceedings.

"Prominent sculptors have declared that they feel ashamed at having their own works accepted, because, after the rejection of the Lycurgus, this is tantamount to the admission of the inferiority of their own works."

"It is more likely than not that the whole affair will lead to a revision of the rules by which the selection of works for the Royal Academy is regarded."

Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, in an interview, throws some light on the action of the jury and English views of art. "I have seen the statue, and if I had been a member of the hanging committee I think I would have been in favor of admitting it, but that's only my opinion," said Sir Lawrence. "And it may be wrong. In any case, you must take the decision of the jury, and the responsible body in this instance is the hanging committee. The members of the committee change every year and are appointed in rotation. The hanging committee of next year or the year after, or at some future time, may take a different view of the statue, and about the expressions of it. We have all to fight for the particular tendencies we express."

"Standing at a picture, of mine one vanishing day when I was an Associate. Mr. Watts pointed out certain details and asked if I thought they belonged to the domain of art."

"I replied that if I had not thought so I should not have put them there."

Tendencies are represented now at the academy which fifteen, or even ten years ago, would have been rejected.

"It is well, however, that the new tendencies should not be too hastily accepted and in the judgment which is passed the experience and opinions of the men who have won their spurs in the fight ought to go for something."

What Critics Say.
"We must inevitably assume that the immortals have given this work to fall short of its level of accomplishment which they exact from a piece of sculpture to be admitted to honor of exhibition at Burlington House. That a work so passionate in truth, so aspiring in character, should not be deemed worthy to make with that which generally find in the two sculpture galleries of the Royal Academy, is so astonishing that we can find no words that can without a breath of ordinary courtesies be used to qualify the negative judgment pronounced. Doggerly was not anxious to pass upon him should be perpetuated by the proper authorities. The public will, unbidden, pronounce and in letters of bronze record a similar verdict against those who are officially respon-

CURRENT EVENTS AS CARTOONIST ROSTRUP SEES THEM.

